

No Guesswork

about your money matters when you are a depositor here.

Your bills are all paid by check. Your check, when returned, becomes a receipt. No trouble about change, no dispute about payments, no question as to where your money has gone, or how much you have received. Your past book and the stubs of your check book always tell the story.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE AND
OPEN A ACCOUNT AT

THE
CITIZENS
BANK


F. E. DUFFEE, President

E. W. EWBANK, Vice Pres

C. E. BROOKS, Cashier

The 1ST ALIKE

To Those With Money In The BANK



Copyright 1900, by C. E. Zimmerman Co.—No. 23

The days of the month present no terror to those who with sufficient foresight have started a bank account. For regardless of the day when obligation falls due, they may meet it with equanimity, so the morrow is always a day of joy.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

Farms Wanted

Every day we have inquiries from out-of-town people wanting to buy Henderson county lands.

Give us your price and we will sell for you

Wantesk Trust & Banking Co.

Those Who Appreciate Courtesy & Good Service

and contemplate enlarging or changing their Banking connections will find it to their advantage to consult with the officers of this Bank. We refer to any of our customers for an expression of opinion as to service rendered by us.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

R. V. CHILD W. A. YOUNG C. S. FULLBRIGHT
Pres't Asst Cashier Cashier

FURS AND HIDES

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES

Wool on Commission. Write for price-list mentioning this ad.

Established 1887

JOHN WHITE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.



CONSUMPTION, WITH REFERENCE TO HOUSE TO HOUSE TRANSMISSION.

In a former article published in "The Hustler," I made a statement that consumption is not a communicable disease in the sense of being transmitted from house to house by aerial transmission. I have reached that opinion by reading and by personal observation of the disease in the individual for the past eight or ten years. I have combined with it, a knowledge of bacteriology and physics; the latter, so far as it has to do with disease transmission. Possibly a few quotations from medical literature might give a clearer proof of the truth of my position than does just the dogmatic statement I have heretofore made. Understand me to mean by "aerial transmission," the germs of the disease being blown from house to house, as in scarlet fever, diphtheria etc.

To quote from an article of my own, published in a medical journal in June 1900:—"It is hardly necessary to say that the tubercle bacillus has no motion of its own accord, and that its being carried about by the winds is very limited at most. We find infected air only and solely in the infected room of the careless consumptive, and we find it then only following the pernicious habit of dry-cleaning." In another portion of that same article I stated: "The Tubercle Bacillus is not found floating about in the air around or near the home of the consumptive, even if the consumptive should be a careless one."

If this be true, it is evident that the disease can not be transmitted from house to house by aerial transmission. If we are to contract the disease from another, we must either go into his room which he has carelessly infected, stir up the dust, and during the few minutes the dust will remain in the air of the room, must breathe into the body sufficient infection to produce the disease. Or the consumptive must come into your house, carelessly infect your room, following which, under the same circumstances, you may inhale the infection.

There is a medical work known as "Nothnagel's Encyclopedia or Practical Medicine" composing several volumes, and is accepted as one of the highest authorities in the entire world. One volume is devoted entirely to the subject of tuberculosis, or consumption, in all of its phases. In this volume, which is better known as "Cornet's Work on Tuberculosis," I find the following statements, which should give some idea as to the correctness of my personal opinion concerning aerial transmission of tuberculosis from house to house:

Cornet writes:—"On theoretical and practical grounds, the belief in the ubiquity (which means the presence everywhere) of the tubercle bacillus may be considered absolutely discredited. The tubercle bacillus is found, as a rule, only in places in which an uncleanly consumptive maintains himself; otherwise it occurs but rarely." Another quotation from the same authority: "The danger of infection in the open plays no very alarming role. In the open, in the dust of streets, it has hitherto been impossible, in spite of numerous trials, to find tubercle bacilli in places protected from direct expectation." This assumption is confirmed, as I showed at the time, by the fact that street sweepers who breathe this dust continually very rarely affected with tuberculosis, even though they follow their arduous occupation for years; and subsequent investigation by the author gave the same results for coachmen."

Cornet also writes:—"It appears, therefore, that as a rule tubercle bacilli occur in virulent condition only in dwellings, institutions, factories, hotels, in proportion as they are occupied by consumptives. But even under such circumstances, the infection area was relatively narrow because the markedly hygroscopic quality of dried, sticky, mucin-rich sputum and of the mucin-rich bacilli oppose to a certain extent fine subdivision and wide dissemination." One more quotation from Cornet: "It is, of course, true that bacilli are found especially and almost exclusively in places occupied by uncleanly consumptives."

Turning from Cornet, I find Latham, another world-wide authority, and Medical Director of Brompton Hospital in London, writing "It is a well known fact that the tubercle bacilli are never found in the air where tuberculosis people have not resided, and are seldom found in the air even of houses inhabited by consumptive people. Thus, Cornet and others have been unable to detect the bacilli in many public places, whilst Flugge (another world-wide authority) states that the air of a tuberculous patient's bed room can seldom be shown to be infectious, and that the floating dust must be present in clouds, as in the case, for example, in factories, or when rooms are swept."

To illustrate the narrowness of the area of possible infection I will cite the observation of Engelmann, another world-wide authority. It is as follows:—"A newly built flat, in fairly sanitary condition, but badly lighted and ventilated, has been occupied for eight years by three families in succession; all of them had presented a clean list of health until the family took up their residence in the same quarters. In this family the mother was consumptive when she came. She dies in the flat. Shortly afterwards the family left, having lived there for one year only. The flat was next occupied by the family Y, of seven persons, all healthy. After a year's stay they left, and some years later the father, mother, and one son died of phthisis (which means consumption), and a boy of chronic peritonitis. A third family, Z, all healthy to begin with, next took the rooms. One child died of meningitis, another of marasmus and a third contracted hip disease; subsequently the father died of phthisis, another child of meningitis, the mother acquired consumption, and a child became scrofulous. A fourth family, W, next came into the resi-

dence. After a time the mother became phthisical (meaning consumptive) and two children died of meningitis. During the whole period during which these observations range the flat was never empty and was never painted or cleaned. In other parts of the same building, which were properly cleaned, no case of tuberculosis occurred."

Engelmann's observation shows that in one portion of a house, where during a period of eight years, no less than twelve people contracted tuberculosis, due to occupying rooms which had been occupied by a consumptive, the evidence being that the original consumptive was a careless one, and that the rooms were never cleaned; yet, during all of those years IN THE SAME HOUSE, not next door to it, or even farther re moved others failed to contract the disease. This is positive proof that the area of infection about the room of the careless consumptive is indeed very narrow.

Pottenger, another high authority, writes: "It is probably that nearly all cases of tuberculosis, resulting from dust infection, have been contracted from within the house. Ordinarily for infection to take place, there must first be a careless patient to scatter the bacilli, and there must be an association with him in quarters under conditions which favor the preservation of the life of the bacilli, or a dwelling in such quarters after the departure of the patient." This opinion seems to have been written specially to sustain my position when I hold that you must associate with the consumptive in his own quarters, or he with you in yours, if you are to contract the disease from him. Pottenger also writes: "Experiments show that the floor is the part of the room which is the seat of greatest infection, and that nearly all infection in rooms is confined within two and one half feet of the floor." This is certainly not a wide area of infection I could give many more citations from medical literature which go to prove we have little or nothing to fear from communication from house to house by aerial transmission.

I would have no one think I do not favor controlling tuberculosis as much as possible; and should it become necessary, control the consumptive himself. I believe all cases of tuberculosis should be reported to the health officer, so that he can see that they are properly instructed and can fumigate the rooms when the sufferer has moved, so as to protect others who may occupy them later. I also believe the health officer should hold the information confidential, using it only for the purpose of instructions and fumigation, not to advertise the sufferer's unfortunate condition and subjecting him to the humiliation which the public is so prone to inflict upon him.

To control tuberculosis and the person who is suffering from it we must first find him. Then we can fumigate the quarters which he has vacated, which alone will make them safe to others who later occupy them. Already there is too much tendency on the part of many consumptives to conceal the fact that they have the disease, and we should do nothing, not even little things, which are unnecessary, which will tend to increase the tendency to secrecy on the part of the sufferers.

I do not believe in placarding the home. It will not assist in killing the germs that may be in the quarters of the consumptive. Since we must kill the germs and since fumigation is our only sure way of doing it; and since we must find the consumptive's quarters first before we can fumigate; and since placarding will certainly make the consumptive more secretive, then I not only do not believe it proper to placard, but do believe it will be further means of spreading the disease.

A final quotation from Pottenger in this regard may be interesting: "Health Board control in tuberculosis is not for the purpose of placarding a house or establishing quarantine, as is diphtheria and scarlet fever. Such measures are not at all necessary; it is simply for the purpose of knowing where all cases are located, that they be instructed, and of knowing when the premises are vacated, that they may be cleaned and disinfected."

I thank "The Hustler" for the space given to this article, as well as for its willingness to give space to all health articles.

Thirty-Five Cats and Two Dogs Are Named as Co-Respondents.

Kansas City, Dec. 21.—Naming as co-respondent not another man, but thirty-five cats and two dogs, Samuel Pomeroy, of Bethel Kan., filed suit for divorce. He asserts in his petition that after his marriage four years ago his wife added the pets to the household and gave them more care than she gave him. Pomeroy is 74 years old and a civil war veteran.

"I call my experience of four years as soldier," he said, "I never had to contend with such conditions as those dogs and cats created at my home."

Offered Himself for Sale to Buy Children Bread.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The Banner today printed the following notice: "Man for sale."

"On Saturday, December 23, on the public square at Nashville, Tenn., I offer for sale myself to the highest bidder by the hour, day, month or year to suit the master who makes the purchase. I am 40 years old; sound of limb and mind; good carpenter; fair machinist or good subject for dissection."

Sale at 3 o'clock Children must have bread.

(Signed) "A SLAVE."

The man proposing to offer himself for sale is B. F. Collins, who lives just outside the city limits. He proposes to take this means of getting employment to support himself and four dependent children. Previous to the same he will make a talk on existing labor conditions. He says he has been out of work two weeks and has applied to 200 men for employment.

Ewbank & Ewbank.

Citizens Bank Building

FOR EXCHANGE

WE HAVE A VER YDESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE FOR A NICE FARM. NIGH SEVEN ROOM DWELLING WITH CITY WATER, BATH, ETC. TWO ACRES OF GOOD LAND AND IN ONE OF THE BEST GROWING LOCATIONS IN THE TOWN. WE WILL TRADE THIS PLACE FOR A GOOD FARM IF THE DEAL CAN BE CLOSED BEFORE THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

Ewbank & Ewbank

Fire Insurance, Real Estate and Renting

AGENTS FOR OLIVER TYPEWRITEQ

A Thought for the Week.

If you are generous to others and grateful to God on Christmas day, why can you not strive to be the same on every other day for the twelve-month. That is a poor watch that is right only once in twenty-four hours. Keep Christmas in a warm heart, and open hand all the year round!—Theodore L. Cuyler.

Hog 12 Months Old Weighed 470.

Yesterday Mr. John A. Dalrymple killed a hog that weighed 540 pounds net. On the same day Mr. J. P. Avent killed a hog just 20 days over a year old that weighed 475 pounds. Who can beat it?—Lincoln News.

A West Virginia darkey, a blacksmith, recently announced a change in his business as follows: Notice—De co-partnership heretofore existing between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe de firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owe will settle wid Mose.—National Corporation Reporter.

"Did any of your ancestors do things to cause posterity to remember them?" asked the haughty woman. "I reckon they did," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "My grandfather put mortgages on this place that ain't paid off yet."—Washington Star.

Long: "Why did you leave the place where you formerly boarded?" Short: "Because the landlady had too much curiosity." Long: "In what direction?" Short: "Oh, she was continually asking me when I was going to pay my board bill."—Chicago Daily News.

Laborer: "And have they tall buildings in America, Pat?"

Pat: "Tall buildings hav' they—faith Mike, the last one I worked on we had to lay on our stomachs to let the moon pass."—Life.

YOUR ROOF

will be secure against sun, rain, snow, fire and lightning if it is covered with NEW CENTURY METAL SHINGLES. These shingles make a thoroughly dependable, trouble-proof roof that will last as long as the rest of the house. Their fire-proof qualities mean a perpetual saving on insurance.

Free—Let us send you our illustrated Shingle Book No. 25. Also special reports from people in your own SECTION who are using NEW CENTURY SHINGLES.

OUR METAL CEILINGS add far more to the value of a building than they cost. They are beautiful, durable and sanitary. Write for full particulars and prices.

OUR CEMENT GRATES are great coal savers and heat producers. Made in plain black and plated finishes. Sold by progressive dealers everywhere. If your dealer can't show you Cement Grates, send us his name.

We manufacture all kinds of Sheet Metal Building Material; also Architectural Cast and Wrought Iron Work. Write for prices.

CHATTANOOGA ROOFING & FOUNDRY CO.
CHAT TANOOGA, TENN.

RIGBY--MORROW COMPANY

PEERLESS-FASHION CO.

40-42 Patton Ave.

Asheville, N. C.

Says Snmner Sons & Sons stock of Merchandise must be closed out at Once

Right after Christmas every article will be marked down to the lowest notch.

The Bargains will be so Great

That it will pay you to come hundreds of miles to buy some of our inviting offerings in Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear, Blankets, Coats, Suits, Millinery, Furs, etc.

Remember the Place

PEERLESS-FASHION CO.

40 & 42 Patton Avenue.

Asheville, N. C.